

Boston Notables Defend 5th Amendment

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, May 10.—A call to all Americans to assert their constitutional rights before Congressional thought-control committees was issued here two days ago by 14 leading religious and educational leaders.

The 14 also called on the American people to support those victims of so-called "probes" who courageously defend their tradi-

tional democratic right to refuse to "reveal" their political beliefs or associations.

The appeal was in the form of half-page ads which appeared in the Boston Traveller and Boston Herald. The appeal was signed by:

The Right Rev. Norman B. Nash, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; Rabbi Abraham J. Klausner of Temple Israel, Boston, and Profs. Howard Mumford

Jones, Henry J. Cadbury, Joseph F. Fletcher, Kirtley F. Mather and George Sartori of Harvard University.

Also Miss Frances G. Curtis, Dr. Jacob Fine, the Rev. Carleton M. Fisher, Mrs. Florence Leseur, Mrs. John F. Moors, Miss Sarah T. Sanborn and Howard S. White-side.

These notables declared in their lengthy statement that Americans

who are invoking the protection of the Fifth Amendment are helping to save the Constitution. They said:

"Some persons may use the Fifth Amendment because they feel a patriotic duty to resist government snooping into citizens' private opinions. They believe that what Americans think and say, whom they meet, what they read, how they vote, where they worship or what ideals they pursue are

not the rightful field of government investigation."

The signers noted that non-Communists who are haled before these committees face the almost certain danger that they can be jailed for perjury on the say-so of a professional witness . . . anxious to continue capitalizing on position.

Such hired witnesses can easily (Continued on Page 6)

Next Target, the Press!

An Editorial

HAVING HURLED their club at our schools, colleges and arts, and threatened to go after the churches, the McCarthy-McCarran conspirators are now gunning for the American press.

First, it was this paper's editor and publisher, John Gates and Ben Davis, who were framed into five-year jail terms for their political thoughts, mostly for their denunciation of the Korean war when it was "subversive" to denounce this crime against America.

Now, it is a James Wechsler, violently anti-Communist editor of the New York Post, who is getting the "treatment." True, Mr. Wechsler does not yet face a five-year jail term and he surrendered to the McCarthy command to "name names" of other Americans who had studied or accepted the ideas of working class socialism, Marxism.

But the ambitious forces of McCarthyite fascism are not going to be content with jailing only Communists for their political ideas. They are now out to menace with prison the well-known anti-Communists like Lattimore, the Wechslers—and after them, the Marshalls, the Achesons? After all, did not Jenner brand Gen. Marshall a "traitor"? Has not McCarthy called the Roosevelt Democrats, the Acheson-State Department, and even the die-hard reactionary "Chips" Bohlen "security risks?"

THE NEW YORK POST'S editor proved that he was an anti-Communist. But to the McCarthy fascists this was proof that Wechsler might be a "secret agent of Stalin!" McCarthy wanted to know if Wechsler wrote the Daily Worker's attacks upon him! This is the "reign of fear," the reign of Goebbels, with a vengeance.

What Wechsler proved was that McCarthyite fascism in the United States is not interested in "anti-Communism," which it uses only as a smokescreen for its real aims. What McCarthyism is aiming for is the suppression of all democratic freedoms, of all rights to teach and advocate ideas of any kind whatsoever, unless they are McCarthyite-approved ideas.

McCarthyism, in going after the New York Post, is only extending the technique which began with the jailing of the Daily Worker's editor and publisher. This is the technique of outlawing ideas as "subversion" and jailing the advocates of those ideas as "conspirators."

But if the anti-war, workingclass ideas of John Gates and Ben Davis could put them into jail as "conspirators" under the Smith Act, what is to prevent the ideas of editor Wechsler of the Post, Sulzberger of the New York Times, or even the editors of Time Magazine, from facing suppression or being branded as criminal and "treasonous" by fascist McCarthyism because they are, in his view, "Communist ideas?"

It is here that the battle to save America's democracy from McCarthyism finds its crucial point—once the ideas (Continued on Page 6)

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Dulles' Stalling On Truce Stirrs World Anxiety

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The obvious effort by the Eisenhower-Dulles leadership in Washington to find some way to balk a Korean truce is arousing world anxiety, world press reports showed yesterday. Late dispatches reported that Winston Churchill was expected to support "in principle" the Chinese-Korean plan for a Korean truce when he delivers a major foreign policy speech in Commons today. For weeks, Churchill has been under heavy pressure from British public opinion, especially from the Labor Party.

This criticism expresses bitterness at the way the U. S. negotiators are obviously trying to invent one obstacle after another to any kind of truce. Unofficial British reaction to the Chinese and Korean compromises has been far more favorable than Washington's constant effort to throw cold water on every concession the Chinese and Koreans make.

The Independent Observer, a leading conservative paper, spoke the opinions of millions in Britain, it was said, when it stated editorially that "the Communists seem to be showing more sense of proportion in the negotiations than the Allies."

The strong stand taken by India in favor of the compromises offered by the Chinese and Koreans has also had a deep effect throughout Asia.

In the face of this mounting (Continued on Page 6)

CLOSED SESSIONS START TODAY ON ANTI-UNION BILLS

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Labor spokesmen here will begin an anxious vigil tomorrow as both the House and Senate Labor Committees begin closed sessions to whip into shape amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. At this stage, few labor leaders expect anything good to come out of these deliberations; some express the view that "we'll do all right if we can hold on to status quo."

In the weeks of open hearings, the Labor Committees of both Houses have received for consideration over 150 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. Few have been designed to help labor. Only one amendment generally supported by unions is considered to have a slim chance at this moment. That is the amendment introduced by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) and initiated by the NAACP. It would make discrimination by an employer or a labor organization

against a worker because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act.

But aside from this the major amendments boil down to union-busting measures for which employers have plugged for years. The major ones are these:

- The outlawing of industry-wide bargaining, introduced by Rep. Wingate H. Lucas (D-Tex).

- An amendment introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) with the backing of Sen. Taft to exempt some six million workers, primarily in the building trades, from operation of the T-H Law. This has the opposition of nearly every labor leader with the possible exception of Richard Gray, head of the AFL Building Trades. The Smith amendment would be an opening wedge for putting unions under state laws which, in most cases, would be even more viciously anti-labor. Gray himself has been operating on the theory that the building trades union are strongly enough entrenched with a record of "harmonious" relations with employers so that they need not fear state laws. If other unions are not in the same position—well that's too bad.

- The Goldwater-Rhodes bills. These are in two parts and were (Continued on Page 6)

TELLS HOW HE SOLD SUB TO A SHOPMATE

"I'm selling The Worker to a guy in my shop who is pretty conservative; he even went to that so-called 'loyalty parade' run by the union-busting gang in Brooklyn last week," said a New York electrical worker who is actively promoting The Worker circulation campaign.

"But through his own experience with the union, he is now reading the paper. He saw what unionism did for him, and when I showed

him clippings from The Worker about the fight for labor unity in the electrical industry, he became interested in the paper. He said it seemed to be the only one dealing with his interests."

The electrical worker was reporting to a meeting of the Trade Union Freedom of the Press Committee, Friday.

The Press Committee has thus far obtained 1,100 subscriptions for The Worker and Daily Worker

out of a goal of 2,300, or little less than half. The meeting decided to speed up the campaign through May, and to shoot for at least 60 percent of the goal by this weekend.

Electrical workers have done an outstanding job so far. They have garnered 69 out of 100.

"We don't have any ace sub-getters among us," the electrical worker said. "All of us in our committee have been pitching in, and

we've gotten most of the readers of the paper in the shop to work with us. A lot of readers have gotten maybe two or three subs each among their fellow-workers. I have two readers in my shop. I give the paper to every week."

Layoffs have hit the industry, he declared, which is making it harder to reach workers. But they appreciate the meaning of the paper and its battle against the policies of the Eisenhower administration and for a peace economy.

May 28 Death Date for 4 Negroes in N. C.

— See Page 3 —

THE BANKERS' TRANSIT AUTHORITY

By MICHAEL SINGER
(Second of a Series)

Three weeks from today, June 1, is the deadline for the Board of Estimate to sign an agreement with the banker-industrialist Transit Authority. How does this Authority work? What are some of its powers? What will it do? The following is an answer to these questions:

1—Since the two Dewey appointees and the one chosen from the Port of New York Authority—Eugene F. Moran, chairman of the board of the Moran Transportation & Towing Co.—are all the personal instruments of the Governor, the Republican Big Business machine would have a 3-2 vote on the Authority. This means a free hand for the Wall Street pirates, even assuming (which we don't for a minute) that the two Impellitteri appointees were to oppose the freebooting of the transit system.

2—The Authority, through a self-dictated agreement with the city, loots the public till immediately of \$51,000,000, under the Dewey law. It requires that the city give over \$32,000,000 in pension costs plus the transit oper-

2. What are its powers? What will it do?

ating fund, or, as the Board of Estimate put it, "the cash in the till of the Board of Transportation," which is about \$19,000,000.

But while the Authority was raking in this bonanza, the city would continue to be held liable for all liabilities and workmen's compensation claims amounting to millions, as well as the \$3,500,000 annual pension charges on the BMT and IRT lines which it incurred when the lines were unified in 1940.

3—The Authority would not only have the right to take complete title to the nearly two billion dollar transit investment, but it can, under the law, take over city buses and bus garages, sell them (after it has raised the fare "high enough" to make them attractive to private buyers," asserted the board), and pocket the proceeds. It doesn't have to answer to a soul, neither to the city, the state, nor to the citizens as to how much it takes or what it does with the

money. As one board member said, "It's free as an eagle with the public in its talons."

As an appetizer, it takes over the \$12,000,000 Jay St. Board of Transportation building, just recently completed by the city, without paying a dime for it.

4—And, of course, it can set the fare as high as it pleases without referendums, without the "checks and balances" of a vote in the Board of Estimate or the State Legislature, without a Mayor or a Governor's voice or veto, without any controls except the dictates of the bankers who hold the bonds and who will run the Authority. It doesn't take much foresight to know what the banks will do with the fare.

But the Authority has even still more powers. It has the right to buy new equipment from proceeds of notes issued to defray operating expenses—this means that the subway rider would bear the burden of paying a higher

fare to pay for every new piece of equipment," warned the board.

Its powers to mandate on the city construction costs for extension of lines and building of transit facilities would "eat into the city's capital funds" and deprive the people of already long-delayed and inadequately planned hospital, school, low-cost housing, health centers and other vital capital construction programs.

Even the "bone" tossed by Dewey if the Authority is accepted—a realty tax of 2½ percent, a ½ percent increase over current constitutional limits—is a phony, since the \$100,000,000 it would net has been slashed to \$50,000,000. So, in effect, the Governor has approved only a 2½ percent realty levy. This \$50,000,000 "revenue" to the city, available only if and when the Board accept the Authority plan, is immediately wiped out by the financial obligation which the city undertakes to pay the Authority as a starter. The aforementioned \$51,000,000 in pension costs and operating fund assets, to be grabbed by the Authority on July 1 if it becomes operative, actually leaves the city \$1,000,000 in the hole.

(Continued Tomorrow)

briefly told

Singer Local Acts

Local 461, IUE-CIO, in the big Singer plant in Elizabeth, N.J., took the initiative, together with National Urban League, to call together a conference on discrimination in hiring policies in the Elizabeth area last week.

The conference set up a committee to meet with Mayor La Corte to urge formation of a civil rights commission under the Freeman Act. Plans were made for a survey of hiring conditions in Elizabeth.

Among those attending the meeting were representatives of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, the N. J. State CIO Council, the Federation of Colored Women, the American Jewish Congress, the N. J. State Employment Service and the N. J. Division Against Discrimination.

Tool-Die Stoppage

DETROIT.—An estimated 15,000 tool and die workers in the CIO auto union will not work May 20 in a drastic stay-home-one-day stoppage demanding 28½ cents an hour wage increase. For 20 months the tool and die makers in the captive shops have been seeking this raise.

A penny wage cut under the escalator clause on April 13 helped spark this militant action which will close practically all Detroit auto plants.

UAW President Walter Reuther, who promised 20 months ago in a mass meeting here to aid the tool and die men to win the demand, is reported to have taken the position on this action that he is not opposed but thinks something has to be done for the production workers.

Some tool and die makers were not waiting for the May 20 stay-home protest. On April 30 a group went on a one-day strike at Briggs Mack plant.

UAW Daily

It is reported that the UAW-CIO is getting ready to issue a daily newspaper which will be printed in Detroit and will be circulated nationally.

Lockout

A lockout by the Marine Trade Association over an \$80 pay claim, shut down the port of Philadelphia, May 2, and threw 6,000 AFL longshoremen out of work. The employer group was trying to force the union to "arbitrate," rainy-day pay, which the union won years ago. The union-busting drive began April 13. A 22-man gang claimed the usual two-hour pay, amounting to \$80, for reporting to work during rain for the Sobelman stevedores. The company refused to pay, and the Marine Association insisted on classing the claim as a "grievance."

ILA vice-presidents James A. Mock charged the companies were trying to scuttle the contract. "Our weather clause is at stake. If we give in this time we lose the right to collect two hours pay when a ship is knocked off by weather conditions."

Colombia Women Back Peace Meet

BOGOTA, Colombia (Airmail).—The peasant women from the Municipality of Viota are raising funds to send delegates to the coming Congress of the Women's Democratic World Federation.

The fund raising is being done through parties and additional work in the harvest of coffee.

1,000 AFL Workers Strike Electrical Plant Here

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Forced to strike by an arrogant employer, almost 1,000 members of Local 3, AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers began picketing the Ketay Manufacturing Co., 555 Broadway, Friday morning. Negotiations between the company, which makes

electric motors, and Local 3, have been going on two months. The workers are demanding a 15 cent hourly wage increase, a \$1.15 minimum wage, more paid holidays and other contract improvements. The most the company has offered is seven cents and one more holiday.

Ray Kirshner, Local 3 business agent for the shop, made it clear Friday the strike could have been averted if the company had agreed to continue negotiations and make a settlement retroactive to May 7, the date the contract expired.

Previous negotiations have been

conducted under the direction of the Federal Mediation Board, and the union has assured the Board that it is ready to resume the negotiations.

A mass picket line, including virtually all Ketay workers, surrounded the Broadway entrance and three other entrances on Mercer and Green Streets Friday morning. The mass line continued throughout the day with at least 200 on the line at all times.

The workers, about 80 percent of whom are women—mainly Negro, Spanish speaking and Italian-American—stood across the street from the company when

they were not on the picket lines. By noon the workers had adopted the popular song, "Side by Side," to fit the fight, and the street resounded with mass singing.

New workers are required to submit to a physical examination and take an eye test to qualify for jobs which start at 85 cents an hour. The average wage is now only about \$1.20 an hour, Kirshner estimated, even though the company is doing expensive contract work for the Army and Navy.

Aside from the general wage increase, the workers demand regular automatic raises to guarantee something approaching a living wage.

Faced with the pickets, the engineers and technicians—not yet members of the union—are respecting the lines, according to the workers. Truck drivers and delivery workers also are refusing to pass the lines, they said.

Kirshner said, and the workers made it clear by their picketing, that they intend to stay out until the boss decides to deal reasonably with the union and resume negotiations.

PARENTS OF GIs WIRE PEACE PLEA TO PRESIDENT

CHICAGO.—A meeting held here by the Save Our Sons Committee told President Eisenhower that "the responsibility is yours" for achieving peace in Korea.

The organization, made up mainly of parents of GIs, sent a telegram to the President stating:

"It is not a miracle we are asking for. It is simple performance of your duty and the fulfillment of your campaign pledges."

The meeting heard at 32 W. Randolph St., Axel Nielson of St. Joseph, Mo., father of a prisoner of war in Korea, make a plea for the completion of the additional steps to prisoner exchange and armistice in Korea.

Another speaker was Fyke Farmer, Nashville attorney who has been active in the formation of the SOS organization which has received widespread support in the small towns and rural areas of the Middle West.

THE GROUP unanimously approved a four-point program which called for:

"1. End the fighting in Korea immediately so that the lives of our boys can be saved;

"2. Bring all of our boys home quickly;

"3. No more Koreans. We want the war ended—not extended. No war in Indo-China or anywhere

else. International dispute must be negotiated at the conference tables not fought out on battlefields.

"Cut down war expenditures at once and develop international trade and national projects for peace instead."

Teamsters Rejoin Kentucky AFL, Stress Labor Political Unity

LOUISVILLE Ky., May 10 (FP).—Moves toward labor unity are multiplying in Kentucky under the impact of government by big business. One sign of the times is the return of Kentucky's largest local union, the 7,400-member Local 89, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to the Louisville Federation of Labor.

"We have reached the point where all organized labor must stand together," Local 89 President Paul Priddy said.

This action was followed by a proposal for political unity from the presidents of five locals of the CIO United Auto Workers for the municipal election.

Dan Bedell, regional director of the UAW political action depart-

ment, said his organization takes a dim view of both leading candidates for Mayor—Democrat Andrew Broadbudd and Republican John B. Taylor. AFL leaders have opposed Broadbudd but have taken no position on Taylor.

The AFL is particularly critical of Broadbudd because he pays low wages in his open shop laundry. Criticism of this condition was voiced by President Roy Barton and Corresponding Secretary Norbert Blume of the Louisville Labor League for Political Education.

Taylor is president of a pottery firm that has a contract with Local 89.

The UAW unity proposal was praised by Blume. He said Kentucky politicians are "treating or-

ALP Asks Hearing On Transit Authority

Asserting that "there is a danger that Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate may sign the agreement turning over New York City's transit properties to the Transit Authority without any public hearing," the American Labor Party yesterday asked the Mayor "to hold a public hearing so that the opposition of the great majority of New Yorkers to the transit authority may be voiced."

80 British MPs Offer Bill for 5-Power Meet

A motion calling for a five-power peace conference was introduced in the British parliament by 80 members of the Labor Party last week. The motion called for Britain to take the lead in organizing such talks between the U. S., the Soviet Union, Britain, Peoples China and India.

Meanwhile in the local elections in British municipalities Laborites made strong gains, unseating 250 Conservatives and 102 Independents. The Communist Party lost its last seven seats and the Liberals lost four. The net gain for the Labor Party was 383 seats. The main Labor gains came in the industrial cities of Manchester, Leeds and Plymouth.

ganized labor like dirt. Let's show 'em we can stand up and be counted."

The CIO Political Action Committee of Jefferson County prepared for action by electing Owen C. Hammons as chairman. Hammons is president of the UAW local at the Louisville Ford plant, where he has been leading fights against speedup.

PAC delegate Bethel Hodges of UAW Local 791 declared enough pressure from organized labor might force the Democratic organization to change its mind about backing a reactionary like Broadbudd. Railroad brotherhoods and unaffiliated unions are expected to be drawn into the struggle.

Set May 28 for Death of 4 Carolina Negroes

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introduced by two Congressmen from Arizona where the labor movement is small and weak.

One part would give state labor laws precedence over federal laws. Most conservative union spokesmen have been concentrating their attacks on this as it would open their unions to all kinds of attacks from reactionary state legislatures, police and courts. Numerous states have all kinds of anti-strike laws, closed or even union shop bans and other such legislation. In some states, notably in the deep south, state backed lawlessness against unions is the order of the day.

WOULD BAN UNIONS

Another part of the Goldwater-Rhodes bill is designed as an amendment to section 9 (H) of T-H, the non-Communist affidavit provision. The bill would make it a criminal offense for a union or union official to continue in business if the Subversive Activities Control Board finds that he has ever advocated anything that was also supported by the Communist Party.

An indication of how right-wing labor leaders feel about this fascist-like measure was given in AFL president George Meany's testimony before the Senate Labor Committee. To arguments that the measure is aimed only at "Communist dominated" unions, Meany replied:

"Of course it would be a tremendous blow to Communist-dominated unions. It would put Communist-dominated unions out of business just like it would put all other unions out of business."

The AFL president slammed the bill as "government licensing" and busting of trade unions.

The concern of union leaders over this bill was further increased by President Eisenhower's two newest appointments to the Subversive Activities Control Board. One was former Sen. Harry P. Cain of Washington who established one of the most reactionary anti-labor records as a member of Congress. The other was former Gov. Herbert of Ohio whose anti-labor record matches Cain's.

PASSIVE OPPOSITION

Yet, despite stated opposition by most of labor's spokesmen to this bill, one can discern little active opposition. Most of them, at least in the conservative-led unions, are proceeding on the assumption that the measure is too much of a monstrosity even to get reported out of committee, at least out of the Senate Committee.

But legislative newspaper correspondents here are not inclined to be as optimistic as these labor leaders. In this McCarthy-ridden atmosphere, they point out, anything with the word "Communist" tagged on it could sneak through.

That is especially the situation in the House Labor Committee which is packed with as anti-labor a crew of Representatives as this town has ever seen. There are only an embattled few who have been or are responsive to the rights of labor to one degree or another, such as the Democrats Augustine P. Kelley of Pennsylvania, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York, Cleveland M. Bailey of West Virginia, Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky, Roy W. Weir of Minnesota and Lee Metcalf of Montana.

But arrayed against them are a majority of Taft men and Dixiecrats such as Lucas of Texas. In order to get more anti-labor Democrats on his side House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck has worked out a deal with Rep. Howard W. (Smith Act) Smith of Vir-

ginia to add a Democrat to the Committee. This Democrat will be former Gov. William M. Tuck of Virginia who was elected three weeks ago to the House to fill an unexpired term.

Tuck's "qualifications," established while governor of Virginia, include passage of a strikebreaking of a ferry strike by state seizure, blocking unionization of state employes with the threat of firings and blacklists, busting a coal mine strike with the use of state guards and the stopping of AFL utility workers from striking by threatening to conscript them into the state militia.

The way the House Labor Committee is constituted — and the whole House for that matter — has led one labor leader to comment: "If someone handed the House a bill to outlaw unions, it would pass in a breeze."

Yet, faced with this situation, the corridors of Capitol Hill are strangely bare of labor delegations from the industrial area. Most of it is the fault of the national labor leaders themselves. Little has been done to rally any action from the locals and shops to stiffen the stand of Congressmen who are generally opposed to union-busting, or even to let anti-labor Congressmen know that the 1954 Congressional elections are not so far off.

NO COMMON STAND

The fault lies also with the fact that there is no common stand by the major trade unions on T-H. Some, like most of the left-led unions, have come out for repeal and reinstatement of the Wagner Act. CIO president Reuther has blasted the T-H 80-day injunction provision and has proposed in its place what has been described as something that would amount to "permanent injunctions" against labor. Meany has worked for a number of amendments. John L. Lewis has called for repeal of all labor laws, including the Wagner Act. Machinist president Al Hayes went so far as to propose compulsory arbitration.

It is still not too late to rectify this situation and halt a union-busting spree. At the very least, labor could get together on those things on which they agree such as a joint fight against the Smith, Lucas and Goldwater-Rhodes bills, or any variations of these measures like the Butler amendment which is almost the same as Goldwater-Rhodes except that, instead of hitting unions with prison and fines, it would deny them the services of the NLRB.

Such action could help rally a large part of the labor movement's 15,000,000 members and could change the picture in Congress.

After-Dinner Thoughts

By ALAN MAX

I see that the GOP paid for Eisenhower's trip to the Republican dinners in this city Thursday night. The White House explained that it didn't feel the government should pay for a political trip.

Now, this is carrying things a little too far.

The way Eisenhower is handing out billions of my money to General Motors, Chiang Kai-shek, the French Army in Indo-China, etc., I wouldn't even have noticed it if he had taken another \$18 from me for a round-trip ticket to New York.

The papers didn't print the menu for the GOP dinners, but it's easy to figure out what was served. Eisenhower once said that franks and beer were good enough for the American people and this, of course, must have included Republican leaders.

Eisenhower told the diners that he wants a "fair peace." So say we all, but I suspect there isn't much difference between an Eisenhower "fair peace" and a Dewey "fare rise."

Special to the Daily Worker

RALEIGH, N.C., May 10.—The State of North Carolina last week set May 28 as the day on which four Negroes will be "legally" murdered in gas chambers. These four men, tried, convicted "and sentenced for rape" and "murder," never had a chance before the lily-white juries, Ku Kluxish judges and lynch terror which surrounded their arrests and trials.

The U. S. Supreme Court, in a sharply split decision, has put its stamp of approval on the taking of these men's lives in the face of conclusive evidence proving their innocence. The high court refused even to review the merits of the case.

These four lives are clearly in the hands of the American people. Here are the facts:

Bernie and Lloyd Daniels were arrested in Greenville, N. C., in 1949 and charged with the murder of a white taxi driver, William O'Neal.

The arrests came as the police searched the town with orders to pick up any "suspicious Negroes." Lloyd Ray Daniels gives the following account of his arrest:

"After I was arrested I was taken by three officers to the woods near Williamstown, N. C. handcuffed, and told to get out of the car and tell who killed that white man. I knew nothing about it and when I tried to explain to the officers I was told by them if I wanted to see my mama again I had better own that Bennie and I did it. I asked what they were going to do to me. They said 'Kill

you. After I had stood in the rain, wet, cold and nearly froze, they said: 'This is your last chance, and pulled some object from behind them. I said 'Yes.'"

Then the two cousins were held for 14 and 42 hours, incommunicado. At the end of that period the police came out with legally worded "confessions."

At the trial, witnesses testified that the murdered man had been seen leaving a roadhouse with another man's wife; that a man (thought to have been the woman's husband) was seen following the couple in a car; that the dead man's cab had been seen entering a notorious "lover's lane" (the scene of the murder); and that a woman "with blood on her clothing" was seen leaving the scene of the murder. The woman was never brought into court.

Another witness testified that the Daniels cousins were seen elsewhere AT THE TIME THE MURDER WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN TAKING PLACE.

The lily-white jury, in an atmosphere charged with inflammatory newspaper headlines, deliberated briefly and returned the expected "GUILTY" verdict. County Judge Clawson Williams announced the

sentence: DEATH IN THE GAS CHAMBER.

The North Carolina Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal on the grounds that the papers had been submitted ONE DAY LATE. The case has now gone through a Superior Court trial, three appeals to the State Supreme Court, one Federal Court Hearing, three U. S. appeals and two hearings before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Justice Soper of the N. C. State Supreme Court declared:

"Unfortunately the convicted men in the pending case have never been able to secure a review . . . on the merits either in the Supreme Court of North Carolina or in the Supreme Court of the United States . . . their attorneys . . . served their statement on the solicitor . . . on Aug. 6 instead of Aug. 5 1949, and hence were one day late. This delay did not embarrass the prosecution in any way and might have been waived. . . .

"The special and unusual circumstances of the present case justify the statement that the constitutional rights of the prisoners were so clearly violated, that the judgement against them would have been reversed by the Su-

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Ryan to Use 'Rigged' Vote To Shelve Cleanup Order

By GEORGE MORRIS

Joseph Ryan and his machinery of mobsters ruling the International Longshoremen's Association in New York plan to use last week's rigged "approval" of the shapeup to get the AFL's executive council to shelve entirely its order for a cleanup of the union in the

port. Fewer than half of the port's longshoremen were even qualified to vote. Fewer than a third voted, with the wording on the ballot "loaded."

Ryan, lifetime president of the ILA and himself on a 30-count indictment for robbing the union treasury, lost no time in announcing, as soon as the ballots were in, that he would ask the AFL top body meeting next Friday to postpone action on the ILA until next fall. He indicated the ILA's officials would argue the membership "wants" the shapeup and that it is impossible to "impose" the AFL council's order for an end of the shapeup upon the workers.

Ryan claims the union's contract, still due to hold to Sept. 30, must be carried out as is. But it takes no keen observer to see that Ryan and his machine of mobsters, who exploit the shapeup as the main base for racketeering enterprises, expect by next fall to shelve the entire cleanup question.

Ryan admitted before the Tobey hearings in Washington that he would have nothing to report to the AFL council in the way of

progress on its order that was to be carried out by April 30 on pain of loss of charter. The AFL had directed the union to remove all officers who were convicted or took bribes from the shipowners; institute democracy in the union and substitute a regular form of hiring for the shapeup.

The criminal elements now running the port's union deliberately rigged the election and confused the issue so that the outcome was a foregone conclusion even though the supervision of the actual balloting was under the auspices of the Honest Ballot Association.

The vote on the question, "Are you satisfied with the present method of hiring?" was 7,000 "yes" to 3,920 "no," with 978 ballots

disqualified. A total of 11,898 ballots were cast, although some 35,000 longshoremen are directly affected by the issue. Of 35 locals involved in the balloting, nine cast "No" majorities, seven of them in Brooklyn, including Local 968, the all-Negro local that has been waging a long struggle for the right of its members to at least get jurisdiction at a particular pier where they could shapeup. Two other locals, 881 and 890 on the New Jersey side, cast "no" majorities.

The trick was in the wording, AFL president George Meany conceded the ballot was "rigged." The longshoremen were not asked to vote on whether they want to retain the "shapeup" but on their

(Continued on Page 8)

AFL PLANS NO SPEEDY ACTION AGAINST RYAN

WASHINGTON, May 10 (FP)—In exchange with Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R-NH) Friday, AFL president George Meany revealed the AFL has no plans for speedy expulsion of the racket-infested International Longshoremen's Ass'n. Tobey warned that his subcommittee may recommend legislation to put the hooks into the whole dirty mess.

Meany declared the committee has made it appear the shapeup works only for the benefit of "union bosses," while in reality its chief function is to benefit employers.

In referring to Ryan's referendum, Meany said:

"It is a loaded question as put to the workers. They were given the choice of the shapeup or nothing else. I know the evils of the shapeup from my own trade a long time ago. Every workingman, if given another alternative, would choose that alternative." Meany was formerly a plumber.

"We used to have something like the shapeup in my trade, but we've changed it," he explained. "Now men who show up for work at the employer's call get paid for the time they put in. If something like that were adopted on the piers, you'd soon have the employers co-operating to get rid of the shapeup because it would cost them money."

Meany told the subcommittee the only AFL authority which can take action against the ILA is the national AFL convention, which meets on the third Monday in September. After much insistence by Tobey, he said the executive council at its mid-May meeting could call a special convention, but he indicated no plans are afoot for such action.

Tobey asked what the executive council will do if the ILA has not taken satisfactory action to clean house by May 20, the present deadline. Meany said that would be up to the full membership of the executive council.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

A Rash of Propaganda About Africa

HOW EXPLAIN the fact of sudden attention to Africa by a number of U. S. pro-war periodicals? The first week of May saw special issues given to Africa by Life Magazine, the Saturday Review, and U. S. News and World Report among others.

These periodicals have different approaches to their subject-matter. Life Magazine purports to present an objective region-by-region exposition of the African question. Its program is set forth editorially in these words: "Sociology without an ideal, a revolution without a goal, is the trap ahead of Europeans in Africa today. Americans might help them avert it." How? Life thinks by overcoming our ignorance, and then—by living up "to our own best lights" such as those to be found in the Golden Rule and the Declaration of Independence.

But as in the case of its customary treatment of the Negro question in the United States, Life's "objective" reporting contradicts its editorial. Just as its "objective" reporting of the life of U. S. Negro accentuates the weird grotesque and untypical aspects which strengthen the white supremacist stereotypes, so its "objective" reporting of Africa, instead of assaulting the American ignorance which it editorially deplores, tends to strengthen the imperialists' stere-

otyped attitudes and ideas about Africa.

The Saturday Review presents a kind of symposium of views within the context of the American "sociological approach." An essential feature of this approach is its attempt to achieve an eclectic resolution of irreconcilable viewpoints. So we find statements by well-meaning liberals alongside the viewpoints of African spokesmen and champions of imperialism. The concluding guest editorial ends on a note of hope, but lacks concreteness—or even a general proposal: "One can only hope this concern (of 'intelligent Americans') can produce the kind of action that is so urgently needed if Africa and America and Europe are to achieve true partnership in creating a truly free world."

IT REMAINS for U. S. News & World Report to project the Wall Street view. And it is a tragic but ironic fact that the man chosen to state this viewpoint was Max Yergan, a renegade from the struggles of U. S. Negroes for their citizenship rights. The title of Yergan's "interview" is "Africa: Next Goal of Communists." And in this shameful testament of renegacy, Yergan projects the ideas of the man-hating, slave-driving billionaire monopolists.

The gist of Yergan's "inter-

view" is that the Communists, mainly through French colonies, are "exploiting" the explosive situation in Africa; that "we" (meaning Morgan, Rockefeller & Company and Max Yergan) must intervene to "save" Africa; that "we" must understand the viewpoint and the hardships of the whites in Africa. Thus the viewpoint of Yergan and the viewpoint of Yergan are fundamentally indistinguishable.

THIS RASH of propaganda on Africa betrays the fact that the billionaires confront serious difficulties in carrying through their program for Africa. This program, as Secretary Dulles and other spokesmen of the Eisenhower Administration have recently disclosed, is to step up the drive to take over control of the African colonies of the European imperialists. In attempting to secure raw material resources and strategic objectives in Africa, the U. S. billionaires come into conflict with the European imperialists.

However, they close ranks with European colonialists in face of the mounting struggles of the African peoples. And in both cases, they pursue a war-breeding, fascist policy of per-

petuating the subjection of the African peoples.

But this policy is repugnant to the masses of the American people, who oppose so obvious an imperialist program of oppressing and enslaving other peoples. Besides it contradicts the professed concern of the billionaires for "defending the free world." And most important, it is bitterly resented by the Negro people of the United States, who are not deceived by the "free world" propaganda.

It is to help the Morgans & Rockefellers overcome these difficulties that certain pro-war publications have now taken up the African question. And the Yergan approach gives the real cue to the billionaires' aim. They want to "sell" the American people their program for Africa, especially the Negro people.

This is to be seen from Yergan's call for a government crack-down on organizations here in our country which are really telling the truth about Africa. It is to be seen from his call for more government and private sponsorship of "information" and other "services" among Africans—a means of utilizing Negroes as agents of Wall Street in Africa.

This development cannot help but alert the peace forces in the United States to the need for greater emphasis on African questions, and for special attention to the Negro people's genuine concern for the liberation struggles of the African peoples.

in the state capitols

THE CIO PAC recently reported that "right to work" anti-labor bills have been introduced in 34 states since the Eisenhower crowd won the national elections. And although the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and other employer groups have lobbied energetically, and with vast expenditures of funds, in support of these bills, not one has yet been passed. Their purpose is to legalize the open shop and outlaw all forms of union security.

CIO-PAC thinks this reflects the activity of labor groups lobbying in opposition to the bills, because, as the report points out, in 1947, after the GOP congressional victory in the mid-term elections, 32 states passed "little Taft-Hartley laws."

It is clear, however, that labor must continue the fight against the "right-to-work" bills in those states where the legislature is still in session or where the bills have not yet been killed. Last week these bills were killed by committee action in Missouri and Minnesota.

A SIMILAR LOYALTY oath bill is pending in the California legislature, known as the Backstrand-Levering bill. If it becomes law, officials estimate that more than 2,500,000 persons and 60,000 corporations will have to sign a loyalty oath every time they file their state income tax returns.

The bill, already approved by the assembly revenue and taxation committee, would affect all those who pay state income tax and all veterans who receive deduction on property taxes. Failure to sign would deny the taxpayer any claims to exemptions.

One scheme to place the tax burden overwhelmingly on the small taxpayer was beaten when the senate committee on revenue and taxation killed a joint resolution for ratification of the "millionaires amendment" to the U. S. Constitution, limiting federal income taxes to 25 percent. The vote was 6 to 4 with one member absent.

Opposition to the measure

was led by the California Federation of Labor.

THOUGH Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams signed the amended Michigan Trucks subversive act the court challenges to the original act will go on. Amended bills of complaint are due to be heard in Wayne County Court May 22.

"The amendments to the act," an attorney said, "eliminate some of the cruder language in the original version but the fundamental constitutional objections have not been met."

The Michigan CIO is on record for repeal of the Trucks Act

NEW JERSEY is within sight of a law curbing the use of prison labor. The measure has been approved by the Assembly and Senate and is back before the lower house for approval of a Senate amendment. Director Lewis M. Hermann of the Union Printers League of New Jersey, which campaigned for the bill, said it was expected to pass when the assembly reconvenes May 18.

Among those testifying for the bill were spokesmen for all the printing trades unions in New Jersey and owners of 68 printing plants. They argued the Trenton prison printing plant did not provide occupational training for the prisoners, as claimed, because the automatic machinery used required only a small number of prisoners.

IN OHIO all branches of labor were girding for an all-out legislative battle for improvements in workmen's compensation. Negotiations between labor and employers on an "agreed" bill broke down when the companies demanded that the union bargain away two important points in the present law.

The companies proposed to deny workers the right to appeal to the courts, and also to deny compensation to workers with a permanent partial disability unless they suffered a loss in wages. Labor replied with the introduction of its own bill, supported by the CIO, AFL and the Mine Workers.

Letters from Readers

A Letter to Eisenhower

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have sent the following letter to President Eisenhower and copies of it to several newspapers:

President Eisenhower
The White House
Washington.

I am shocked at the army's decision to send some of the returning prisoners of war to the hospital at Valley Forge as mentally sick because they may have accepted certain Communist interpretations of the origin and conduct of the Korean War.

How much farther can we sink? How much more of our democratic heritage is there left to mutilate? And what gross irony that such a brazen assault upon our glorious traditions must be committed in a place associated with some of the purest expressions of democracy in the writings of Tom Paine and the sufferings of heroic soldiers of the American Revolutionary Army.

There is no justification whatever in the intimidation of some soldiers for having expressed, in private letters, or even in interviews, a point of view which is not held by your administration. There is no justification whatever in desecrating the psychiatric profession by inventing the diagnosis of political disaffection and covering it with the figleaf of concern for their mental health.

Even from a point of view of psychological warfare, there is no justification. We are the laughing stock of the world. Alas! what a sight to see a mighty nation trembling with panic because a handful of soldiers may say a word in opposition to government policy! Could a more ludicrous sight be imagined? What better confirmation of the Communist insistence that we are hypocritical about our democracy and insecure about our strength?

My dear sir, pause for a moment between holes, and consider. If some plate within you lies sincere regard for our welfare, for the mental health indeed of these soldiers and their welfare, for the practicality of your own policies, for ordinary fair play, or simply for the salvaging of your reputation from the stigma of "presidential Golf Player," then lay down your clubs an instant and stop this terrible outrage and mockery. Your government subverts itself with its fantastic goals and methods.

Sincerely,

A very angry citizen.



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PEACE NOTEBOOK:

'Only by Speaking Out to End It!'

THIS LETTER to the Michigan Daily, entitled "Business and Peace..." speaks very eloquently for itself:

"To the Editor—The end of the Korean war is in sight if the United States is willing to accept the proposals of the Chinese People's Republic. You know what these proposals are—now what do they mean to the United States?"

"To the majority of the people they mean that our armies will be able to come back home. No longer will our soldiers have to face starvation, frostbite and death on the bleak fields of Korea."

"To the minority in control of most of the large businesses, these proposals mean 'Prices plunge on stock exchange' (Detroit News, March 30, 1953). With every day since the peace offer by the Chinese, the stock market and the big business market have been falling off..."

"We have a chance now to end the bloodshed in Korea and to have peace! The question is before the American people and only by speaking out with the rest of the peoples of the world can we show that the people of the United States want peace."

"DON VAN DYKE, Detroit."

On Italy's Proposed War Toy Ban...

A BRIEF LETTER to the Cleveland News, with a sharp bite, is entitled "Curious About Italy's Ban on War Toys." It reads:

"Dear Sir—It is reported that a bill to ban the manufacture, importation or sale of war toys was recently introduced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. If this bill becomes law, it is probable that Italy will not be able to get any more financial assistance from the U. S."

"JOSEPH MANLET, Cleveland Heights."

Battle for the Minds of Men Dep't:

"BUT A CEASE-FIRE is not what we want!"—Sen. Flanders (R-Vt) in Washington when he heard of the latest Chinese concession to end the shooting in Korea. (INS dispatch, in Thursday's N. Y. Journal-American.) The "Free World" speaks!

"American authorities are engaged in a world-wide effort to check a spectacular increase in shipments to Red China of penicillin, streptomycin and other anti-biotics." (From Thursday's N. Y. Herald Tribune, by Don Cook in a copyrighted story from Paris.) Nothing like being on the humanitarian side in a great battle of ideas, is there? By the way, how far is the mentality of "authorities" who plot ways of depriving sick children of medicine, from the mentality of "authorities" who plot to drop germs and make children sick?

"What are we afraid of?" from a full page advertisement in many papers for Gen. Van Fleet's series of articles in Life Magazine. "Why," the ad goes on, "... are so many of us over-eager for peace..." European and Asian papers please copy. And American mothers will have something to say to this howler for blood.

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NEXT TARGET, THE PRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Marxists can be branded as criminal, then it is an easy matter for the fascists to smash all ideas whatsoever, no matter who holds them.

To fail to see this, to agree with McCarthyism that it is all right to suppress "Communist ideas" as "subversion," that it is quite acceptable to jail Communists solely because they have Communist ideas and advocate them—to accept this McCarthyite Big Lie is to tragically open the door to ever-increasing encroachment of fascisms against American democracy.

MCCARTHYITE FASCISM cannot be successfully challenged solely by challenging its vilely brutal methods, though every such challenge deserves applause and support. McCarthyism is not only a method. It is a political line on domestic and foreign policy. It is a plot to wipe out the New Deal and the trade unions, to wipe out any possibility of an American-Soviet peace negotiation, to prevent a settlement in Korea and Asia.

To save the American Constitution from McCarthyite fascism means to rally all Americans, without regard to belief, in defense of the right to teach and advocate ideas, including working class Marxist ideas. It means also to challenge the Big Business hatred of social reform, to challenge its "inevitable war" hoax.

MCCARTHY HAS SILENCED the Senate into a cowardly fear by his access to that cesspool of blackmail and villainy known as the "FBI files." Will he do the same to the press?

He is already grooming his cheap little stoop pigeons to act as the "finger men" in the Newspaper Guild and in the press generally. Proved liars and perjurers will be paraded in the hunt for "Communists" and "Communist thinkers" in the newspapers! Cowardly publishers will be expected to join in the massacre of our freedoms by firing the "named" victims. Every vestige of criticism or disagreement in the press will be blackmailed into silence. The framing of "Communist ideas" under the Smith Act will have ended with the framing of every anti-McCarthyite idea as outlawed.

"This is the tragedy which must be seen, challenged and defeated by a united America fighting fascist McCarthyism.

It is not necessary that McCarthy's victims shall agree in their outlook.

It is only necessary that they shall agree to save from McCarthyite fascism the American right to disagree among themselves before the bar of public opinion in the market place of ideas.

It is time for the American press associations, for the newspaper men's organizations, for all decent Americans, to defy the looming menace of McCarthyite branding of ideas.

OLD ANTI-LABOR WEAPON

SIGNS OF THE TIMES are two moves taken against two of the country's most powerful labor unions. Both steps, taken in the courts, are in the spirit of "states rights" which is so useful as a coverup of reaction.

In bloody Leslie County, Kentucky, an indictment was handed up naming 36 members of the United Mine workers in Leslie and equally bloody Clay County, charging they "conspired" to deprive persons of the "right to decline to join a union." This is just like old times, during the Harding-Coolidge era, when a judge could ride roughshod over labor unions with hardly a restraint. The coal operators of the two counties—the last refuge of Kentucky's non-union mines—feel the time has come to bring back that old spirit of the court-protected open shop.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a county judge invoked an Ohio law that in his interpretation has the power of enforcement in every state. He issued an injunction barring the Amalgamated Clothing Workers from picketing the Cleveland factory of the non-union Richman Co. and its 70 stores in 35 states. This is an old law that declares the right of free speech and any other rights must be set aside if their exercise "injures the property of another."

The ACW has been picketing those stores for years in its campaign to make public the fact that the company is one of the few remaining holdouts against unionism.

With such demonstrations of "states rights" in practice there is a move under way in Congress to pass the Goldwater "States Rights" bill which would give precedence to state anti-labor laws over federal laws. In that manner an employer and anti-labor judges would have their pick of the worst weapons they can find against labor.

This is something to alarm the trade union movement, and calls for action.

How Chinese People Smashed Wall St. Attempt at Blockade

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
PEKING.

ARCHIMEDES, the great Greek scientist of the Hellenistic age, is supposed to have said that he could move the earth if only he had a place to stand on and something on which to rest his levers. In our time, world history is indeed being moved. And one of the key levers is the relationship between the Soviet Union and the People's China. Small wonder that the rulers of the United States are in a state of shock, as the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti observed last autumn, over the fact that control over China had escaped them. And try as they are doing to reverse the Chinese Revolution, it is beyond their powers. The more they try, the greater their troubles.

In joining the Socialist alliance and becoming a decisive part of the new Socialist market of which Georgi Malenkov spoke at the 19th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the gain for China is quite plain. The American blockade has been defeated. China has been able to undertake a mobilization of her internal resources with the back-stop of important help from her neighbors.

Thus, her trade volume has doubled within three years; the share of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in that trade has increased from 26 to 72 percent. The character of this trade is exceptionally favorable, and puts China in a very different position from the "under-developed countries" in the so-called "free world."

China finds a ready market for her minerals, foodstuffs, oils and light industry goods, since her allies are expanding economies, in which living standards are rising.

There are no "high tariff walls" among these countries for such goods. And even though their own needs for heavy industrial machinery is never satisfied, they are all on a higher industrial level than China and can afford to give her assistance. The rapid expansion of China both in agriculture and industry is thus in the common interest of the Socialist world.

There is no "Battle Act" among these countries, either. There is no barrier to the increase of China's trade with the capitalist world on the basis of mutual advantage and equality. On the contrary, by its trade policies toward Japan and southeast Asia and by the attraction which China holds out to Britain and western Germany, China's policy helps the general struggle to restore a single world market.

JAPAN is the key Asiatic country without which the United States cannot hope to achieve domination of the Far East. China holds open the door to trade with Japan, whose major business groups are bound to turn to the mainland for essential raw materials, and to find outlets there for their finished goods. Only a very small segment of Japanese Big Business can profit from rearmament; the bulk of Japan's varied economic structure depends on cheaper raw materials and more favorable markets than are available in the "free world."

The coal which costs Japan \$28 a ton hauled from the United States can be bought in China at \$17 a ton. The soy beans on the world market cost

\$165 a ton, whereas China can sell it for \$100 a ton.

Moreover, China is so set up that she can prosper no matter what Japanese business does, and China's strength is a fact which causes a large sector of Japanese public opinion to oppose re-militarization and hence to balk at the implications of the pro-American course.

In May, 1952, private Japanese interests agreed to 60 million pounds sterling of trade with China, and shipping interests began to take this trade seriously toward the end of the year. China's new position is thus bound to nullify the San Francisco Treaty in all its aspects.

WITH RESPECT TO INDIA, the impact of People's China has been tremendous. However vacillating Premier Nehru's policy may be, a large part of the Indian public and government has realized from the outset that to follow the dictates of American imperialism will seriously hurt India herself.

The Chinese agreement with Ceylon last December for a five-year exchange of rubber and rice is another significant example. The stakes involved are much greater than the rubber.

China has bought rubber from Ceylon at a higher price than the United States has been political blockade against China doesn't really exist. Very few willing to pay Indonesian and Malayan producers. And China has made a long-term agreement. Both factors are important since the ups and downs of American purchases since 1950 has been one of the great elements of crisis in southeast Asia, both for business and for the working people involved.

On the other hand, the emergence of China as a rice-surplus nation challenges the position of the Anglo-American and French interests who control the rice resources of Indo-China and Thailand. Their monopoly over rice in southeast Asia cannot survive, and rice is the staff of life in this area. It is this which accounts for

Averill Harriman's anger in his final report as Mutual Security Administrator.

NOT ONLY has the economic blockade been broken, but the governments in Asia could afford to boycott China diplomatically, and despite the reckless abuse of the United Nations by the United States, it cannot put China in the same position in which the Soviet Union was placed in the early years after the Revolution.

The position of China in the growing contradictions between America and British policy can be seen in every day's headlines; and these have their bearing not only on Asia but in western Europe. Britain clings to its option on China's trade, even if very inconsistently, and this fact constitutes a bone in the throat of the North Atlantic Alliance. But China's position is so strong that she insists on complete and wholehearted recognition by Britain, that is, a change in Britain's course. Meanwhile British firms look to the China market as was dramatized at the Moscow economic conference last April.

At the same time, many western German business interests who are themselves gripped in contradictions with Britain and with the American imperialism maintain a relatively independent policy and trades with China, all the more so since the German Democratic Republic has become an important factor in commerce with Peking.

All in all, \$223,000,000 worth of contracts were signed last year with the business interests of the countries I have mentioned, as well as with similar groups of Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland and Pakistan. This almost equals the figure of the Soviet Union's \$300,000,000 loan to China early in 1950. All of this is a very considerable factor in world trade relationships and was made possible fundamentally by the strength which China's membership in the Socialist alliance gives her, and which benefits the alliance as well.

Civil Rights Congress Charges FBI Tampered With Its Mail

William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, yesterday charged the FBI was tampering with mail of officers of the organization.

Patterson made the following statement public to the press:

"Evidence has come to my hand that agents of the FBI have been tampering with mail addressed to officers of the Civil Rights Congress.

"I have a letter in my possession written by Special FBI Agent R. B. Hood, of the Washington Field Office, addressed to a metropolitan postmaster requesting him to furnish the FBI with information on all mail, including special delivery and registered mail, received by a named CRC official for a period of 30 days.

"A request was specifically made for:

"1. Names and addresses of all persons sending mail to the named CRC official.

"2. All postmark data, including date, time and place mailed from.

"3. All information on return cards.

"Information as to whether the CRC official used any other name. 'I believe that this illegal

search, this illegal investigation is not confined alone to the officials of the Civil Rights Congress. We are protesting immediately to the Civil Rights Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate and to the Attorney General.

Hemp Workers In Cuba Strike Against Pay Cut

HAVANA, Cuba, May 10.—Six hundred workers, members of the Henequen Workers Union of the city of Cardenas entered their 51st day of a strike that has the backing and solidarity of the whole city.

This union is the most important one of the several in the henequen (hemp) industry of the country. The other unions are led by the government stooge Eusebio Mujal, who get control with the Arm's aid.

The henequen workers are striking against a government decree ordering their salaries cut 30.15 percent plus an additional 10 percent in the form of speedup and firings.

While Mujal and his official unions accepted, the cut the Cardenas workers went into a strike.

Carolina

(Continued from Page 3)
preme Court of North Carolina if it had felt free to entertain their appeal.

THE OTHER CASES

The other two condemned men were charged and "convicted" of "raping" white women.

Clyde Brown was arrested in Winston-Salem in June, 1950, and charged with "raping" a 17-year-old white high school student in her father's store. Hospital records, introduced in the trial showed examination of the girl had indicated no rape. A white storekeeper, Mrs. Grossman, testified she had entered the store immediately after the incident and had found the girl badly beaten, but had seen no evidence of rape. The girl testified she didn't remember being raped. She also said that she couldn't identify her assailant. **NO WITNESS EVER IDENTIFIED CLYDE BROWN AS BEING AT THE SCENE OF THE CRIME.**

However, the newspapers and lynch-agitators did their job. The jury came back with a guilty verdict. The judge's death sentence was likewise assured. On June 24, 1951, the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the case and the State of North Carolina set June 22, 1951, as the death date. More than 2,000 Winston-Salem citizens petitioned the Governor forcing him to stay the sentence until another Supreme Court appeal could be filed.

In the final case, Raleigh Speller, a middle-aged handy man, regarded by the people of Williams-town as mentally-retarded, was caught in a police dragnet and charged with raping a 52-year-old white woman, Mrs. Aubrey Davis.

Speller's trial was framed around another complete, legally-worded "confession." The verdict and sentence followed the North Carolina "tradition."

The North Carolina Supreme Court twice reversed the lower court's conviction on the grounds of improper jury selection.

In an infamous set of decisions on Feb. 9, 1953, the U. S. Supreme Court rejected the appeals of all four men. The court found that in the Brown and Speller cases, the State of North Carolina had covered its exclusion of Negroes from juries by selection of jurors from the tax lists. The high court ignored proof that the tax lists themselves reflect discrimination against Negroes.

In the Daniels case, the court refused to overturn the State Court's refusal to accept the appeal because of the lateness of the petition. **IN NONE OF THE APPEALS WOULD THE SUPREME COURT REVIEW THE MERITS OF THE CASE.**

In a sharply worded dissent, Justice Black asserted:

"I do not believe the court should permit this tax list technique to be treated as a complete neutralizer of racial discrimination."

"What the court apparently finds is that Negroes were excluded from this new jury box not because they happened to own less property than white people. In other words the court finds that discrimination, if any, was based not on race but on wealth."

In the Daniels case, Justice Frankfurter dissented, saying:

"We were given to understand on the argument that if petitioners' lawyer had mailed his statement of the case on appeal on the 60th

day and the prosecutor's office had received it on the 61st day the law of North Carolina would clearly have been complied with, but because he delivered it by hand on the 61st day all opportunity for appeal, both in the N. C. courts and in the federal courts, are cut off, although the N. C. court had discretion to hear this appeal. . . The decisive question is whether a refusal to exercise a discretion which the Legislature of N. C. has vested in its judges is an act so arbitrary and so cruel in its operation, considering that life is at stake, that in the circumstances of this case it constitutes a denial of due process in its rudimentary procedural aspect."

Last week, the State of North Carolina set May 28 as the execution date for the men.

The campaign to save the lives of these innocent men has been conducted by the Daniels Defense Committee, the Peoples Defense Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (all local, North Carolina Groups), and the National Civil Rights Congress.

William L. Patterson CRS executive secretary, urged last week that letters, telegrams and postcards be sent to Governor William Umstead, Raleigh, N. C. demanding executive clemency.

The lives of these four Negroes, he said, can yet be saved, but time is dangerously short.

Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

world pressure for a truce on the basis of the very heavy concessions made by the Chinese and Koreans, die-hard Senate pressure was being exerted to balk such a truce if at all possible.

More than a half a dozen top GOP Senators met with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and demanded that Washington refuse to "bow to Allied pressure" concerning the need for a truce in Korea now that the Chinese have gone more than half way to offer serious compromises. The GOP leaders made threats against any admission of People's China to the UN.

Senator Alexander Smith (R-NJ) it was learned, called for the strongest possible pressure against Britain to "bring it into line with the U. S." on the Korean truce.

The world suspicion of Washington's actions in Korea has become so great that Administration officials told the Senators that "this country must consider any misguided suspicion on the part of its allies that it is loathe to accept any armistice terms for Korea."

The Chinese have proposed a five-nation commission that would supervise the disposition of any prisoners who are said not to want to return. The proposed nations are Sweden, Switzerland, India, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Pentagon has been stalling on this proposal.

Unity Coalition Ticket Wins in Ford Local Vote

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., May 10.—Workers at the River Rouge plant gave a 2½ to one majority in their local election to Unity Coalition candidates who ran on a ticket urging wage increases, opposing wage cutting escalator five-year contracts and speedup, and spoke

up for peace. Carl Stellato was re-elected for the fourth time of this CIO United Auto Workers local snowing under, by a 2½ to one vote Gene Prato, handpicked candidate of Walter Reuther.

Stellato got 18,767 votes to Prato's 7,930. Six other candidates on the Unity Coalition ticket also got in without the necessity of a runoff.

In a runoff on the Unity Coalition ticket is William (Bill) Johnson, for recording secretary. He is running against Bill Hood, incumbent. Hood lined up with the Reuther ticket when the Coalition caucus voted to replace him. The Unity Coalition caucus also voted to replace Pat Rice, vice president, with Jack Orr. Rice ran as an independent for president getting 2,393 votes. Johnson's vote was 12,817 to Hood's 10,451.

Other members of the Unity Coalition ticket elected and their vote and opponents vote were:

	Unity	Reuther
Vice President	John Orr 13,709	Nelson Samp 6,552
Financial Secretary	W. G. Grant 17,126	Jack Pellegrini 9,005
4-Year Trustee	Geo. Lamaque 15,154	F. Malone 13,744
2-Year Trustee	Johnnie Jones 15,157	Barney Toal 9,655
Sergeant-at-arms	Joe River 17,543	Johnny Tutro 8,345
Guide	Mex Sanchez 14,689	Frank Thorpe 10,556

The election campaign was among the most colorful and dramatic in the history of Ford Local 600. It came on the heels of the 14th UAW convention in Atlantic City, where Reuther, in a red-baiting orgy, denied five shop leaders of Ford 600 the right to run for any office on the grounds they were "subservient" to the Communist Party. The five are Dave Moore, Nelson Davis, Ed Lock, John Gallo and Paul Boatin.

The election came on the heels of another one-cent wage cut for 1,350,000 auto workers because of Reuther's five-year escalator contract. It came when Reuther was quietly submitting to management's arrogant refusal to grant a single demand of the UAW in the present negotiations for a penny to be added to the four-cent improvement raise due June 1, increases in pensions, and 21 cents of the 24 gotten under escalators to be made part of the base rate, thus uncuttable.

In contrast the Unity Coalition ticket stressed demands for elimination of the five year contract, 30 week with 40 hours pay; a fight on speedup; \$60 a week unemployment compensation; FEPC on

a city, state and national scale; \$200 pensions; a just and equitable peace; a guaranteed annual wage, and a wage increase. Red-baiting was conspicuously absent, the Reutherites not mentioning the new amendment in the UAW constitution or their depriving the Ford Five of the right to run.

Two of the top candidates on the Reuther-picked slate, Sapp, Pellegrini, were Administrators during the time that the International Union placed the Ford local under administratorship.

Prato is National Ford chairman, and is charged with policing the hated five year contract. Hundreds of grievances that went through his department on their way to so-called "impartial" umpire were lost to the workers.

Prato, Samp, Pellegrini, Reuther appointees whom he picked to capture the local, have not worked in the plant for seven years.

Peace Is No Calamity, Say Angry Letters

PHILADELPHIA.—A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer, asserting that peace man mean a depression, has provoked angry responses that reflect the peace sentiments of Inquirer readers, and the need for labor to unite on an economic program for peace.

A letter in the Inquirer, signed H. F. B. declares:

"I have read selfish letters in The Inquirer before but none to compare with one written April 23 and signed 'Scared Stiff.' It is evident that this person has no sons or loved ones serving in the war and has no sympathy for others who do have dear ones dying on the battlefield."

ANOTHER letter, signed A. K. declares:

"Of course, there is no reason for Americans to 'fear' peace. Cer-

Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

jail any citizen if he "testifies he saw you at a 'Communist meeting' years ago. You might be indicted for perjury and face the possibility of a long prison term or heavy fine."

Pressure to become a political informer is also present in all these Congressional witchhunts, the notables said:

"Involving the Fifth Amendment at the start may seem to be the safest way to avoid becoming an informer against one's friends. As soon as one admits associating with an organization he may be compelled to answer any questions about it and its members. To many people this is dirty and detestable business."

The notables also said that "the methods and purposes of McCarthy, Jenner and Velde committees are undermining the entire Constitution and the democratic system." They said also they "hold no brief for Communism." They said that the Congressional committees are seeking to cause Americans to lose their jobs because of their political ideas and that this was "the method of a police state."

They concluded with a call for action:

"Every American who treasures our heritage of freedom should resist the destruction of our liberties by these committees. He may do this in many ways—by standing on his rights before such a committee, by defending witnesses who have done so, by contributing defense funds, by working for the abolition of such committees, by joining civil liberties organizations and above all by speaking out fearlessly for our Constitutional liberties."

tainly, no real American does. If there are persons of American background among us who look upon peace as a calamity, they have long since lost any honest claims they had to their American heritage."

Classified Ads

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APARTMENT—Modern, large, well furnished, downtown, share with women, cost including some cleaning, \$50 per month. Write Box 553, Daily Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

(Manhattan)

ROOM TO RENT downtown with kitchen privileges, \$45 a month; without \$30 a month. Write Box 553, Daily Worker.

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FOR the best bet of your life, folding aluminum-framed beach chair. Weighs only 4 lbs. Covered in colorful vat-dyed canvas duck. Good for TV too. Regularly \$2.95. Only \$1.50. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 30 minutes free parking GR 3-7518.

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20% DISCOUNT ON ALL BOOKS (except price protected books)

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Open Daily 10 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
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Great SPRING LINEN Sale!

The best imported 100% linen table clothes, sets, dish towels, pillow cases and linen by the yard, at the lowest prices, now on sale at the

STANLEY THEATRE
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.

Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all linen. Special reductions for organizations.

Dear Reader:

Many of you have purchased fabrics from me, the world's finest. Cheaper than elsewhere, but never before have I been able to offer you this sort of value.

Moygashel (Ireland's best) Embroidered non-crushable Linen. A few leading designers are exhibiting dresses from the very bolt I have, in a few leading shops, 5th Ave and 57th St. at \$150.00. I have about 8 or 9 shades at \$1.95 a yd. Even in those other stores that have carried it by the yard it sold for \$6.00 and up per yd. This is an opportunity to have a basic dress suit skirt or coat for very little money.

I purchased the first batch about 6 days ago at a price that enabled me to sell them at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per yd. They were out of my shop in 3 days. This final lot, including dark shades, light shades, etc., was given to me because I took all, even cheaper.

Hence while they last \$1.95 (the price of ordinary linens everywhere).

MILL END IMPORTS

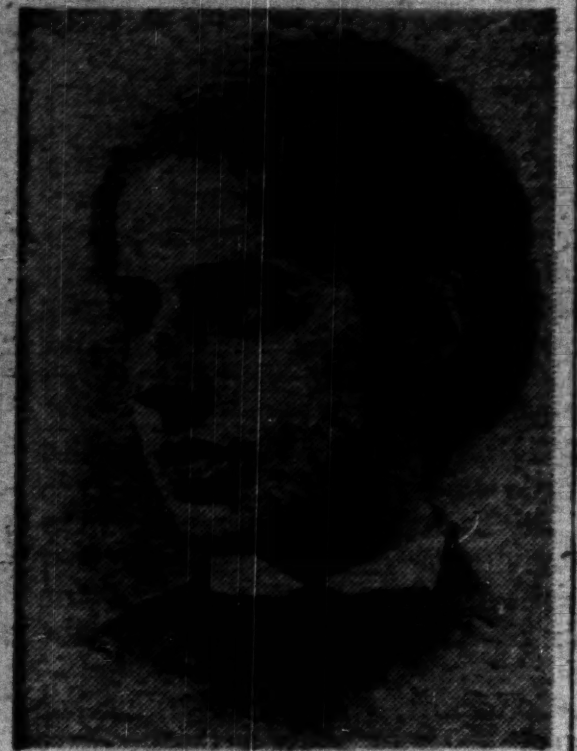
80 EAST 11th STREET

(Corner Broadway) — Room 205

Celebrate 50th Anniversary of Inscription on Statue of Liberty

Fifty years ago, May 5, 1903, the Statue of Liberty was given a heart and a voice which rang around the world in its glowing words of welcome to immigrants.

The bronze tablet with "The New Colossus," poem by Emma Lazarus, engraved upon the base



EMMA LAZARUS
July 22, 1849—Nov. 19, 1887

of the Statue, was unveiled in ceremonies described in the New York Times of May 6, 1903.

This inspiring event in American history and especially in the history of New York will be observed

The New Colossus

By EMMA LAZARUS

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand

A mighty woman with a torch,
Whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and
her name
Mother of Exiles. From her
beacon-hand
Glowed world-wide welcome; her
mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin
cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your

storied pomp!" cried she
With silent lips. "Give me your
tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning
to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your
teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless,
tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden
door!"

by the Emma Lazarus Club of New York in many ways throughout the year, beginning with Ceremonies on Bedloe's Island, Saturday, May 23, 1 p.m., at the base of the Statue of Liberty.

Following the ceremonies, a mass singing and special children's program will be carried out.

A crusader for Jewish rights, Emma Lazarus, poet and writer, daughter of a family who settled on our shores in pre-Colonial times, learned to understand and appreciate all people "yearning to breathe free" and to welcome all immigrants who were to become "immigrants all-Americans all."

In celebrating the 50th anni-

versary of the inscription on the Statue of Liberty, Emma Lazarus Clubs will pay tribute to the millions of immigrants who helped to build America in its days of early growth, and made our nation rich with their toil and culture.

In Chicago and Los Angeles, Emma Lazarus Clubs will observe the anniversary at concerts which will take place simultaneously on Saturday, May 9.

In Los Angeles, the program will be presented in the Embassy Auditorium.

In Chicago, the concert and program will take place in the Board of Jewish Education Theatre.

Director of 'Big Deal' Replies to Criticism

Editor Feature Section,

The great bulk of criticism of "The Big Deal" has come not from Negro progressives but from a few of their white allies. They charge that the play is anti-Negro-white unity and that it is bourgeois nationalist in concept.

In essence these criticisms say: The principle political objective of the Negro people is the attainment of Negro-white unity. This is not true. A nation's reaction to oppression is not determined by its allies, but by its own strength, tactical position and level of consciousness. Nations develop unevenly. For example, while the immediate objective in one area may be to smash the jimcrow school system, in another it may be to obtain better schools for Negroes or, simply, more schools. This does not deny the fact that Negro-white unity is the indispensable precondition for ultimate victory over the forces of reaction.

Those who feel that the few anti-white colloquialisms voiced in "The Big Deal" did irreparable harm to the cause of Negro-white unity show a surprising ignorance of the Negro people or of the characteristics of any oppressed people.

Let them consider that large sections of the Negro people know no white person socially or as allies.

In the Negro community white people represent the landlord, the boss on the job, the bill collector, the policeman, or some other instrument of oppression. Are these colloquialisms the result of bourgeois nationalism or are they the result of white chauvinist oppression?

It is no wonder to me that some critics find Joe Casey, the cultural worker in "The Big Deal" who dislikes whites intensely, a bitter pill to take. Yet this victim of chauvinist exploitation is struggling in the direction of national liberation, i.e., against the imperialist ruling class. Isn't this the same enemy which Negro and white workers struggle against on a more basic level, in the shop? How, then, can a work be anti-Negro-white unity merely because it does not deal with a factory?

Bourgeois nationalism among oppressed nations is not based on a scientific understanding of social and economic relationship in the society. Such nationalism often



JULIAN MAYFIELD
Director, "The Big Deal"

serves the interests of the ruling or exploiting class by separating the oppressed nation from its allies. Under reactionary leadership it becomes a tool which helps the ruling class carry out its historic policy of divide and conquer.

Now let us look at "The Big Deal." It is true that in the play no character speaks of an alliance with the white working class, but most of them do speak of the black man and the black woman in their liberation fight. Is this bourgeois nationalism?

Or is it the characteristic which the struggle of the Negro nation is bound to take? The people in the play also speak of Africa and the rise of its people. Understandably, Negro Americans identify with the struggles of colored people all over the world. The characters in the play do not speak of a "Back to Africa" movement or the setting up of 49th state. What is expressed is a particular interest in the colonial struggles of colored people, a particular interest in the domestic fight for FEPC, a particular concern for the recognition of our Negro national culture. Is this bourgeois nationalism? What is there in any of these aspirations in which the Eisenhower-Dulles clique can take solace? On the contrary they tremble with fear at every expression of our militancy. (The hounding and domestic imprisonment of Paul Robeson is proof of that).

In the past many of the plays

which have received a more favorable reception from these same persons have shown the Negro oppressed and harassed by an antagonistic society. Just when all seems lost, some good white man has come along to save the helpless Negro from a fate worse than death.

Two examples will suffice. The white lieutenant in "Wedding in Japan" puts up a stronger and more heroic fight for Mallet's life than Mallet does himself.

In "Nat Turner" an otherwise fine work of art is marred when the white peddler comes along near the end of the play, when Nat Turner is being chased by the mobs, and infuses the discouraged black man with hope and courage. Whereupon Nat Turner, among the bravest of men ever to die for freedom, calls in a white boy who wants the reward for his capture, and surrenders!

On the other hand, in "The Big Deal" Negroes are faced with great problems which they struggle against and eventually overcome. Against tremendous odds some resist strong temptations and wrestle with deep human emotions without whites there to help them over the rough spots. Negroes often have to do this in real life.

This is in no way an attempt to gloss over the faults of the play so ably pinpointed by Mr. Berry of the Daily Worker staff. Nor is this an attempt to cover up artistic failings of the production. But when these criticisms go beyond that, we must pause and seriously consider the cause. It does not take much of an imagination to picture the response of these critics if we staged a truthful story of the Haitian Revolution or some other fine moment in Negro history.

It is the grossest kind of chauvinism which says that the Negro is so simple as human beings as to be portrayed on only one level. Investigations by our artists into every phase of Negro life deserve the broadest support of the progressive movement. This support will help the whites to better understand their Negro brothers and sisters, and will therefore strengthen the movement for Negro-white unity.

JULIAN MAYFIELD
Director, "The Big Deal"

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

An All "Under 25" Team of the Future

WHO WOULD YOU take if you were starting a ballclub with the next five or more years in mind, and had free choice of all big league players under 25 years of age?

For my outfield, I would of course grab Mickey Mantle of the Yanks, then Willie Mays of the Giants and Bill Bruton of Milwaukee. After some scratching around for a first baseman I'd settle a little less happily for Dick Cernert of the Red Sox, then with no more problems at all would complete the infield spectacularly with Jim Gilliam of the Dodgers at 2nd, Daryl Spencer of the Giants at short and Ed Mathews of Milwaukee at 3rd.

My catchers would be Del Crandall of Milwaukee and Sammy White of Boston. My formidable quartet of hurlers would be Curt Simmons of the Phillies, Whitey Ford of the Yanks, Billy Loes of the Dodgers and Wilmer Mizell of the Cards.

Might as well dream on. Here's my batting order:

GILLIAM	2B
BRUTON	LF
MANTLE	RF
MATHEWS	3B
CERNERT	1B
MAYS	CF
SPENCER	SS
Catcher	
Pitcher	

Without counting the pitchers, I'd have four righty hitters, two lefty and two switchers in Mantle and Gilliam. Mighty handy tool. Against southpaw pitching we'd have six righty and two lefty swingers, against righthanders, four and four.

Consider the tremendous speed going on base in Gilliam, Bruton and Mantle in the 1-2-3 spots. The long blast in Mantle, Mathews, and (to a somewhat lesser degree though he's promising) Cernert. The incredible ground covering of the outfield trio with the peerless Mays surrounded by Bruton and Mantle, all three with powerful throwing arms, Mays' a truly exceptional one.

Of the 13 players named, Milwaukee gets three spots, the Dodgers, Yanks, Giants and Red Sox two apiece, Phils and Cards one. Given one sub for each department, I'd take Kuenn of Detroit infield, Piersall of the Red Sox outfield, Wilson of the Chisox catcher, Hoelt of Detroit, pitcher.

Q. and A. On Mantle, Headlines, Jimcrow

RW OF PATERSON, N. J., enclosing \$2 for "my favorite writer on my favorite paper," writes:

"Dear Lester—I would like to make further comment on your item of Mickey Mantle and the Yankees. Before jimcrow was broken in the big leagues, the headlines were dominated by only white stars. We now have a different situation, with Robinson, Doby, Black, etc., getting some of the headlines, all this to the resentment, unconsciously maybe, of some sports writers.

"To these people, Mantle, the fair-haired hero of the lily-white Yankees, represents a white hope, a super-hero whose exploits will push into the background the efforts of Negro stars. I think this is the reason for writers going overboard for Mantle.

"No reflection on Mantle, who may be a nice guy and a very good baseball player. Please comment."

COMMENT: First, as a matter of fact, I think there should be no question about the kind of ballplayer Mantle is. He is not just "a very good player," but clearly an extra-special super-star on the way to maturity. In addition to his remarkable speed and high average switch-hitting which would make him a great star without any distance hitting, he IS blasting tremendous drives more often than any big leaguer since the Babe himself.

That is one thing. The use to which a white supremacist-minded scribe may try to put it is another.

To make a discussion like this more than a surface thing I think we have to point out that jimcrow in our land still affects the DEVELOPMENT of players. Will anyone claim that in the segregated South a Negro youngster has the exact same playing opportunities, available equipment, ballfields, coaching, etc., to develop his talents as does his young white counterpart in potential ability?

Or take this point. Take Mantle himself. Like the Iowa farm boy Bob Feller, Mantle, son of a lead mine worker, was trained zealously from early boyhood on with a big league baseball career in mind. His father (who died last year at 40), taught Mickey to bat from either side of the plate at the age of 11.

Leaving aside for the moment the important question of the facilities, the school team on which to play and learn in Commerce, Oklahoma, etc., consider for a moment that a Negro youngster of the same age would not have gotten the same dedicated big league direction because there was no big league perspective whatsoever for a Negro in our land until 1947. Why waste years aiming for a closed door? Would a Negro youngster train to be an airline pilot or a railroad engineer? And baseball, far more than anything else, demands that full concentration for a youth who would make it a career.

Another thing while we're at it. Are things always the same for Negro and white ballplayers even after they make the big leagues? More and more, perhaps, yes, but how about Willie Mays? One certainly must wonder when a number of white young players get out of the Army as requested, and urgently needed, on dependency pleas, while Mays is turned down twice despite much greater dependency than several I know of, nine brothers and sisters! Who's going to try to tell us that a white Alabama draft board is going to give exactly the same consideration to Negro and white?

As we said, there is no point whatsoever in running down Mantle's caliber, though we can point to some factors involved in the development of players, and might idly wonder too about the distance hitting history of Josh Gibson if "the Negro Babe Ruth" and so many other great and potentially great stars had not been kept out of the big leagues.

Nor, R.W., can any sportswriter in the world any longer use anything at all to "push into the background" the quality and rising quantity of Negro stars like Robinson, Doby and Black, whom you mentioned, and Campanella, Irvin, Miano, Mays, Newcombe, Bruton, Bannier, Hodkin and others up already and on the way!

POW Returns to Find Family Facing Deportation

By VICENTE FRAGA and PHILIP M. CONNELLY

LOS ANGELES, May 10.—Pfc. Jose Garcia, this city's first returned prisoner of war, was in the bosom of his family, and there was joy and thanksgiving in the little white cottage at 337 Patton St., his mother's home.

"We are all together once again. Thank God that my boy is back, safe and alive," said grieving Mrs. Bartola Garcia. About her were her two sons, Jose and the younger Alfonso; her daughter, Mrs. Rosalia Silva; the daughter's husband, Guadalupe, and their four children, Cristina, Dolores, Ricardo and Delia, tots ranging from seven down to three.

But in the midst of their joy a shadow crept over Mrs. Garcia and her flock.

It was the dread shadow of the U. S. Immigration Service.

Unless something is done to stop it, the Garcia-Silva family will be torn apart again within a little more than two weeks.

Guadalupe Silva, father of four U. S.-born children, brother-in-law of the young Mexican soldier who was being lionized on all sides, has been ordered to leave the country by May 18.

Silva came to California from Mexico 10 years ago as a contract laborer, on a one-year permit. He met and married Rosalia Garcia, sister of the returned Korean vet, and they started having a family.

Although his permit had lapsed, Silva was not bothered. Some months ago he went to Immigration and Naturalization headquarters to apply for a legal residence status.

He was peremptorily ordered to deport himself, instead. Subsequently he was given until May 18 to comply with the order.

Silva is regularly employed as a leather dyer and cleaner. His employer was prepared to sponsor his residence application. So was a Jewish businessman on the east side who knew and admired him.

Now, even were he to gain early re-entry after leaving the country, which is extremely doubtful, Silva is fearful his business sponsor won't be able to help him.

"He signed a petition for clemency for the Rosenbergs and the FBI or somebody started to investigate him," explained Silva.

This was the haunting shadow that dimmed the happiness brought by Pfc. Garcia's return.

"It is so wonderful for all of us to be together. I try not to think about our being separated again if Guadalupe has to leave," said Mother Garcia.

"But how are Rosalia and the children going to get along if he has to go? Why must our family be broken up once again?"

Jose Garcia received the news of his brother-in-law's plight grimly.

"I don't know what can be done, but I'll try to do something to



PVT. JOSE EMANUEL GARCIA embraced by his mother, Mrs. Bartola Garcia, in Los Angeles, on his return from a Korea prison camp. Garcia returned to find his brother-in-law facing deportation to Mexico.

help," he said. "We should not be broken up again. Our family should be allowed to stay together."

Next in importance to having her own son home, and an opportunity to keep the family together, Mother Garcia wants peace in the world—"so all mothers may have their boys back as I have."

With Jose the mother visited the neighborhood Catholic church and together they prayed for peace.

To a reporter, the returned soldier expressed his own peace sentiments.

"I've had enough war," he said. "I don't want any more. They asked me if I didn't want to remain in the army. I said no."

"Everywhere in Korea people want peace. The North Koreans I met while I was a prisoner all wanted peace. And our own soldiers feel the same way about it. Every time there were reports of possible armistice, feeling among the American soldiers would get very high."

FAREWELL MESSAGE

Pfc. Garcia brought home a diary in which had been copied down some of the slogans exhibited at the prisoner exchange center by the North Koreans as a parting message to the returning Americans and others.

"Please tell the people of your countries the desire for peace of the Korean and Chinese people," read one slogan. Another said:

"Don't forget the misery brought on you by the war." And a third: "Resolutely oppose war and stand for peace."

Finally, this one: "Long live the victory of the cause of peace of the people throughout the world. We wish you an early recovery. Demand peace—stop the war."

The reporter asked what, if anything, Garcia had to say about alleged atrocities.

"About that I could not say anything," replied Garcia, "because I suffered no brutality myself, I witnessed none, nor did I ever hear about such things from any other U. S. soldiers."

He was asked about "indoctrination."

"I received no indoctrination," he replied. "I was always invited by the North Koreans to their celebrations and affairs. I was always fed the same food they had to eat, and they shared their wine with me, and their cigarettes. I couldn't join in their games because of my wounded hand and arm, but they always invited me to do so."

To a family friend, who expressed mild surprise, Garcia directed a reassuring remark in Spanish. It was an old Mexican expression which loosely translated would be: "They treated men like a brother."

Drafted March 3, 1951, Garcia now 27, found himself in Korea after less than five months of training in this country.

He participated in five distinct battles as a rifleman before being wounded and captured. He exhibited three battle stars on his service ribbons.

"I should have been given two more. I fought hard to earn them and I am still going to demand them," he said.

On a night in November, 1951, while on patrol with his squad, he was struck by a bursting hand grenade, then twice shot, once in the hand, again in the other arm. The grenade shattered an eye.

TREATED AT HOSPITAL

Captured by the Chinese, he was taken to a hospital, there to remain for 17 months. Five operations were performed by Bulgarian doctors, working with the North Koreans. The doctors had been in Spain during the war against Franco and could converse in Spanish, Garcia said. They were planning a sixth operation—on his eye—when word came that he was on the list of wounded to be exchanged.

There were no restraints on him at the hospital. As soon as he was

sufficiently recovered he was permitted to go where he wished.

"I would take long walks, as far as five miles. I learned to talk a little Korean so I could converse with the people I met," he said.

Once, when a finger ring he carried on the chain of his dog tag was stolen by a Korean youth hospital doctors recovered it for him.

GIFTS FROM CAPTORS

When he was readied for prisoner exchange, his captors gave him two cartons of Korean cigarettes, a face towel with the Korean word "Good morning" embroidered on it, blankets and some sweet-smelling Korean soap with a pretty girl and a hammer and sickle printed upon the package.

Pfc. Garcia was puzzled about one thing concerning his Army service. He, like his mother, brother and sister, are Mexican nationalists. But he said he had been given the impression in the Army that he had acquired U. S. citizenship automatically as a result of his service. He was disappointed when told this was not so, that he would still have to apply and go through a court proceeding.

"I'm going to fight for citizenship," he said.

In the predominantly Mexican neighborhood adjacent to Temple

St., where his mother's small home is situated, neighbors and friends shared the joy of the Garcias.

But among the neighbors, too, there were misgivings.

In the little hamburger stand at the corner, one young Mexican patron remarked:

"Yes, he's a hero today to all those big shots from the city hall, but when he gets out of that uniform tomorrow and has to look for a job, he'll just be a dirty Mexican to a lot of them."

Jose Garcia said he was lucky, in that his old employer wanted him to come back to work at the laundry. But he wanted to do more than that. He hopes to enroll in night school classes and to further his education. He hopes to rest for a while, and he would like very much to visit his native Mexico.

"I'd like to sit and listen to the music down there," he said.

But before these things can be thought of there is the pressing problem of winning the right for all of the family to remain together, now that Jose is home.

Somehow, Guadalupe Silva must be kept with his wife and four children, otherwise heartache and loneliness again will stalk the little home of Mother Garcia and her family.

That was the cloud that overshadowed their happiness.

CIO Packing Union Asks Wage Parleys

CHICAGO, May 10.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers has announced it has served notice on the major meat packing companies of intention to reopen existing contracts on wage issues. Letters of notifications were sent to Cudahy, Armour, Swift and Wilson chains by Ralph Helstein, president of the CIO union.

More than 400 delegates from UPWA locals throughout the country will attend the union's second biennial national wage and contract conference scheduled for May 15-17 at the Hamilton Hotel.

The conference will set union policy on wage demands and medical and hospitalization coverage for upcoming negotiations.

Ryan

(Continued from Page 3)

"present method" of hiring. There was always a more "privileged" group among the longshoremen consisting of supporters of cliques in office, hangers on the hiring bosses, pick-backers or others who by arrangements with stevedoring companies make up work gangs who get first choice for available work.

Shipowner spokesmen claimed there were as many as 700 gangs (20 each) in the port with various arrangements enabling the workers to by-pass the practice of shap-ing up mornings. Only their extra workers are drawn from the shape-up.

Those "privileged" groups made up the basic core of the "yes" vote in the referendum. Among them there is even the unfounded fear that with an arrangement of rotary hiring by gangs or individuals they would be worse off.

DUES A FACTOR

Another factor in favor of the mobsters was the rule that a longshoreman must have been paid up in dues as of March 31, 1953. The irregularity of work for most longshoremen also keeps many of them behind in dues. That, too, helps to limit the vote to the more favored workers. Also, many of the votes were by pier workers who are of crafts permanently employed at weekly wages. They, too,

did not feel affected by the "shape-up."

But no less a factor in the outcome were the alternatives to the shapeup that were out before the workers. Only the rank and file forces, publishing the little paper, "Dockers News," campaigned for a system patterned after, or as near as possible to, the plan on the West Coast. "Dockers News" called for a "No" vote. But adding to the confusion was the professed opposition to the shapeup by Anthony Anastasia's elements in Brooklyn who apparently think that thereby they could gain favor with the AFL's council.

Ryan's people had done an effective confusing job some weeks ago when the ILA's general executive board voted to "abolish" the shapeup, and for a 28-point plan that sought to preserve the four-level "favoritism" now in effect and merely to take the shape-up indoors. The plan, put forward as the likely alternative, won little support either among the opponents or supporters of the shape-up.

At the same time Joseph Proskauer, chairman of the New York Crime Commission declared in a speech widely publicized on the night before the referendum that his body would recommend legislation to ban the shapeup and replace it by state-sponsored registration and hiring halls for longshoremen. The New York Port Authority, following some of the proposed legislation by City Council president Rudolph Haller, announced a plan for licensing of longshoremen and a Port Authority "czar" to supervise regional labor exchanges on the waterfronts.

Those alterations raised such fear among many longshoremen that retention of the present system was considered preferable. The vote of nearly 4,000 against the shapeup was viewed by many as a better showing than could have been expected under the circumstances. It is certainly a strong base from which to carry the fight further.

BARE USE OF JUSTICE DEP'T TO RECRUIT McCARTHY SPIES

The Justice Department has become Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's private stoop-pigeon recruiting agency. Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, charged here.

Green based his assertion on an offer made last month by a McCarthy committee representative to Willy Busch, facing deportation to Germany. Busch was ordered to appear at Ellis Island before the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to verify his place of residence.

Two men were present at the interview with Busch. One asked routine questions. The other produced identification and said he was working for the McCarthy investigating committee in Washington.

He told Busch he knew he had been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, composed of volunteers who fought against Franco in Spain. The agent told Busch he would like him to appear in Washington to answer questions about the Brigade and other persons who fought in Spain.

The agent mentioned names, asking Busch to identify them. When he flatly refused, the agent said that if Busch wanted to, he could remain in the U. S. without fear of deportation. When Busch again refused to inform, the McCarthy representative gave up.

Green said the "unholy alliance" of the McCarthy committee and Immigration Service is "a threat to the liberties of all Americans."

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for Jury Duty
JUNE 4**

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THE SMITH ACT VICTIMS**

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